

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 21, 1934

No. 34

## Annual Session of State Federation of Labor

The thirty-fifth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor convened in Pasadena last Monday morning, and was called to order by Don F. Cameron, chairman of the local committee.

Credentials were filed for over 300 delegates, representing some 200 subordinate unions and city central bodies. Cities represented included Anaheim, Avenal, Bakersfield, El Centro, Fresno, Glendale, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Marysville, Modesto, Napa, Oakland, Palo Alto, Pasadena, Pittsburg, Redlands, Richmond, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Mateo, San Pedro, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Stockton, Taft, Vallejo, Ventura and Watsonville.

### Opening Ceremonies

The opening invocation was by the Rev. Ormond O. Schultz, fraternal delegate from the Pastors' Union to the Pasadena Central Labor Council.

Addresses of welcome and greetings were given by various city officials of Pasadena and of Los Angeles county; also by Mayor Carl Fletcher of Long Beach, editor of the "Labor News" and delegate to the convention from the Painters' Union of that city, and by Captain A. L. Benedict, U. S. Army, N.R.A. representative in Pasadena.

Jefferson D. Hunnicutt, holder of the oldest union card in the Pasadena Carpenters' Union, presented to President Hoch a gavel that was a work of art.

### Greetings From Secretary of Labor

Telegrams of greeting were received from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Mayor Shaw of Los Angeles and various international labor officials.

The chairman introduced Upton Sinclair of Pasadena, Democratic nominee for Governor of California, who addressed the convention for twenty minutes during which he asked that his candidacy be indorsed.

The reports of the officers of the Federation were distributed and the convention adjourned until Tuesday morning.

### Resolutions Introduced

On the following days the convention plunged into the regular business and a large number of propositions had been introduced for consideration, among which, according to the daily press reports, were resolutions indorsing the textile strike, now in progress in the East and South; declaring for the 30-hour, five-day week; for a "militant" program to improve working conditions; that unions endeavor to seek clarification of the fundamental principles indorsed by the national administration as they affect union labor; denunciation of the use of state employment bureaus for their recruiting of strikebreakers; condemning certain N.R.A. codes for their detrimental effect upon organized labor; criticizing the attitude of certain American Legion leaders toward union principles; objecting to present features and enforcement of the state aid act for the needy; criticizing the State Bar Association as undemocratic and promoting class distinction;

calling for amendment to the prevailing wage act to prevent future violations by certain cities and municipalities.

All resolutions and propositions are of course referred to committees for recommendation before presentation to the convention for action thereon.

Culinary workers of Los Angeles asked for a boycott on films in which appeared certain actors who patronize a cafe where a strike is in progress, but were ruled out of order on account of the time limit having expired for introduction of resolutions.

Two resolutions asked for the indorsement of Upton Sinclair for governor of California.

### Overwhelming Defeat

Action by the convention itself on resolutions was taken up Wednesday, and one which, according to the press report, would "require all international unions to amend their constitutions to guarantee organized labor the right to affiliate with any religious organization or political party, and specifically mentioned the Communist party as one which assertedly is recognized by forty-three states," was overwhelmingly defeated after an animated debate.

Favorable action was taken on instructing Federation officials to insist that alleged discrimination by the Columbia Steel and American Bridge companies against California workmen, engaged in constructing the Bay bridges, be discontinued. The resolution stated non-union labor is being brought in from the East.

A resolution had been submitted condemning Governor Merriam for calling out troops in the waterfront strike.

### Congratulate San Francisco Success

Congratulations on the successful outcome of the waterfront strike in San Francisco were offered from the floor of J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles Labor Council.

Criticism was offered by several speakers on the workings of the codes under the Recovery Act, though the national administration's efforts also had its defenders on the floor.

At the time the Labor Clarion went to press it was conceded that Edward Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, would be chosen to head the Federation next year, without opposition.

### Reports of Officers

The annual reports of officers of the California State Federation of Labor which were submitted to the delegates Monday consist of a comprehensive review of the activities of the Federation during the last twelve months, by President A. W. Hoch, and a more detailed report by the secretary-treasurer, Paul Scharrenberg, giving statistics as to membership, the Federation's educational activities, Filipino exclusion and other legislation, together with the latter's report as delegate to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C. These are supplemented by reports of the eleven vice-presidents, representing the nine districts into which the state is divided, and a report on educational matters by John L. Kerchen, director of workers' education.

President Hoch says he is "happy to be able to

report that the labor movement in our state has materially added to its membership and made important strides in the recognition of the unions, the subject of collective bargaining, the betterment of working conditions, and the maintenance of established conditions."

### Elect Friends, Defeat Enemies

This being election year, President Hoch reminds union officers and members to acquaint themselves with the records of those seeking legislative positions. Certain of these, he says, should not be returned to office; and the big interests, with their strong lobby, will make some legislators forget promises made during the campaign. The record kept by the State Federation should be consulted by voters, so that, as the American Federation slogan goes, "you may elect your friends and defeat your enemies."

President Hoch discusses unemployment insurance at some length. "It is interesting to note the number of candidates who now pledge themselves to work for such an insurance plan, especially since President Franklin Roosevelt has expressed himself as favoring it," says Hoch. He trusts that legislators who unhesitatingly favor this important social insurance will be sent to Sacramento, and "not those who are merely using this means of being elected." Health insurance and old-age pensions are also the subject of President Hoch's sympathetic interest. The problem is one for the community, and not for a small group, such as the unions, he says.

A controversial subject which no doubt will be the center of acrimonious debate is that of converting gasoline tax funds to the improvement of city streets. This is advocated by President Hoch in order to give employment where it is badly needed, instead of sending workers out into undeveloped country and away from their families.

### Employers Violate Spirit of N.R.A.

The state president deplors the fact that the N.R.A., which "was enacted to establish equality of rights and opportunities for all," has encountered the organized opposition of the employers. He urges the convention to take definite action seeking government aid in compelling the employers to live up to the law, "as labor has done."

Referring to the fact that "certain interests, newspapers, politicians and self-aggrandizement seekers have been attempting to foster the idea that our movement had as officers and members those who are aliens or who are interested in the overthrow of our government," Hoch says:

"The labor movement of this country does not need to apologize for its actions. We have been keenly alert to resisting the attempts of those who are not in accord with us to destroy it. We have combatted those who fought us in the open and those who desired to 'bore from within,' and have withstood these onslaughts."

"The ideals of the labor movement will be attained by continued united effort," he concludes.

"The past year has been one of the most eventful in the history of the California labor movement," says Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharren-



berg in summing up the activities of the Federation. He continues:

#### Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg

"The magnificent solidarity shown in the waterfront strike and the fine demonstration of labor discipline and labor unity during the short general strike at San Francisco have been truly inspiring. Our membership records indicate that the unions throughout California are in the midst of a regular revival movement. The spirit of inquiry is in evidence everywhere. There is more active interest in trade-union affairs, in tactics, in policy, than has ever been known. Our Labor Day celebrations from San Diego to Eureka were record breakers in attendance and in spontaneous enthusiasm. \* \* \*

"As these lines are written, millions of workers are unemployed because the machine has rendered them superfluous as wealth producers. With the purchasing power of the masses thus enormously restricted, the products of the machine are piled up, unsold and unsalable, in shops and warehouses, and so-called depression hovers over the earth like a devastating plague, inflicting more damage than a world war.

"The trade-union remedy is to re-establish purchasing power 'by raising wages and shortening hours in proportion to increasing production.' This remedy is too simple, so the world fails to respond except here and there under the pressure of organized labor.

#### One Remedy for Economic Ills

"There is endless talk about the causes of depression. A whole library of heavyweight works has been written on the subject. Remedial measures of many kinds are passed by our law-makers. And all the time it is perfectly clear that the one measure which would cure the trouble is not being taken. So long as the purchasing power of the masses of the people remains at its present low level the depression will continue. The workers must be paid enough to enable them to buy the goods they produce. The purchasing power of the people must be made to equal their productive capacity.

"The world knows well, but is not willing to admit, that the power to buy should balance the power to produce, and that until it does confusion and calamity will afflict the nations.

"It is the glorious mission of our labor movement to teach the people how to save themselves. We must reject and fight to the bitter end the theory that there will always be a high percentage of available labor for which no profitable use can be found. We must insist that in our own rich and resourceful land there is no law, no reason or principle under which a single willing and able worker must necessarily be unemployed."

The reports of the various vice-presidents reveal something of the awakening of the workers of the state to the need for organization, and the figures submitted by the secretary-treasurer show a substantial gain both in membership and in the number of new unions affiliated with the Federation.

stantial gain both in membership and in the number of new unions affiliated with the Federation.

#### San Francisco Delegation

Credentials from the following San Francisco Unions and the names of the delegates deposited with the committee were as follows:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Alaska Fishermen—</b><br>Andrew Vigen   | <b>Laundry Drivers—</b><br>John E. Razzini<br>Eugene W. Cropper<br>Fred J. Meyer   |
| <b>Bakery Wagon Drivers—</b><br>George G. Kidwell<br>John F. Shelley   | <b>Letter Carriers—</b><br>John C. Daly  |
| <b>Barbers—</b><br>Walter W. Pierce<br>Joseph H. Honey<br>Joseph V. Ducoing  | <b>Marine Cooks and Stewards—</b><br>Joseph O'Connor   |
| <b>Beer Drivers—</b><br>John S. Horn<br>Martin Christen  | <b>Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers—</b><br>John T. McGovern  |
| <b>Bill Posters and Billers—</b><br>B. A. Brundage<br>Lea Phillips   | <b>Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—</b><br>George M. Fouratt<br>Gilbert H. Brokaw   |
| <b>Bottlers—</b><br>William H. Ahern<br>Paul G. Pfahler<br>Joseph Boller   | <b>Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—</b><br>John G. Moreno   |
| <b>Brewers—</b><br>Henry Jenichen  | <b>Milk Wagon Drivers—</b><br>Wm. J. Casey<br>Ernie Steele<br>Frank Starrett<br>Jimmie Higgins<br>Carl Rehboch<br>Steve Gilligan |
| <b>Building Service Employees—</b><br>Charles Hardy  | <b>Miscellaneous Employees—</b><br>Arthur Watson   |
| <b>Butchers—</b><br>Joseph Y. Henderson  | <b>Molders—</b><br>Frank Brown<br>A. T. Wynn   |
| <b>Carmen's Union—</b><br>Joseph Blanchard<br>John J. Sherry   | <b>Musicians—</b><br>Walter A. Weber<br>Arthur S. Morey<br>Jerome J. Richards  |
| <b>Chauffeurs—</b><br>J. Calhoun<br>A. Costa<br>F. J. Gregg<br>J. McManus<br>D. Schwartz<br>J. J. Sutton                         | <b>Office Employees—</b><br>Isabelle Morrison  |
| <b>Grocery Clerks—</b><br>Tina Dierssen<br>W. G. Desepte   | <b>Operating Engineers—</b><br>R. R. Corrie  |
| <b>Cooks—</b><br>B. F. Dodge   | <b>Pattern Makers' Association—</b><br>C. W. Gillis  |
| <b>Technical Engineers and Draftsmen—</b><br>A. Frankel  | <b>Pile Drivers—</b><br>Don Cameron<br>C. J. Quinn   |
| <b>Ferryboatmen's Union—</b><br>C. W. Deal<br>E. J. Stillings  | <b>Postoffice Clerks—</b><br>I. E. Mizel<br>G. Pistone   |
| <b>Garment Workers—</b><br>Nellie Casey<br>Catherine Barrett   | <b>Printing Pressmen—</b><br>J. H. De La Rosa<br>Robert S. Reynolds  |
| <b>Ice Wagon Drivers—</b><br>Louis Brunner<br>V. Hummel  | <b>Web Pressmen—</b><br>Daniel C. Murphy<br>L. M. McEvoy   |
| <b>Labor Council—</b><br>Edward D. Vandeleur<br>John F. Coughlan   | <b>Moving Picture Projectionists—</b><br>Anthony L. Noriega  |
| <b>United Laborers—</b><br>Joseph Marshall   | <b>Railway Mail Association—</b><br>Albert C. Meyer  |
| <b>Laundry Workers—</b><br>Charles Keegan<br>W. A. Petersen<br>Anna J. Brown<br>Earl Allard<br>Laurence Palacios<br>Margie Lydon |  |

#### Sailors' Union of the Pacific—

George Larsen  
Paul Scharrenberg

#### Sheep Shearers—

A. A. Evans

#### Stage Employees—

Ben Williams

#### Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—

J. H. LaForce  
Henry Huntsman

#### Teachers—

J. L. Kerchen

#### Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers—

Thomas Leonard  
James E. Hopkins  
Joseph J. Diviny  
Daniel Dennehy  
Allan Cameron  
Peter Williams

#### Walters—

Louis Francoeur  
Hugo Ernst

#### Local Delegates on Committees

Serving on convention committees are the following San Francisco delegates: Rules and order of business, Peter Williams of the Teamsters; reports of officers, John T. McGovern, Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers; resolutions, Edward Vandeleur (chairman), San Francisco Labor Council; legislation, Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen, and George G. Kidwell, Bakery Drivers; grievances, C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen; labels and boycotts, Nellie Casey, Garment Workers, and Anna J. Brown, Laundry Workers; label investigation, John C. Daly, Letter Carriers, and John S. Horn, Beer Drivers; thanks, John G. Moreno, Bar Pilots, and Joseph Blanchard, Carmen.

#### Leader of National Socialists

#### Victim of Official Outrage

Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for the presidency, has filed a federal suit for \$15,000 damages against J. H. Betterton, Christian County deputy sheriff, and the Peabody Coal Company at Springfield, Ill.

The suit arose from the visit of Thomas and Douglas Anderson of Illiopolis, a Methodist pastor, to Taylorville on May 21. Thomas was there to advocate Anderson's candidacy for Congress, and was forcibly and violently dragged about, cursed and arrested without a warrant by Betterton. Thomas said the deputy used tear gas to disperse the audience.

The suit charges Betterton is in the pay of the Peabody Coal Company and acted on the suggestion and advice of that company.

#### DEATH OF EDITOR'S WIFE

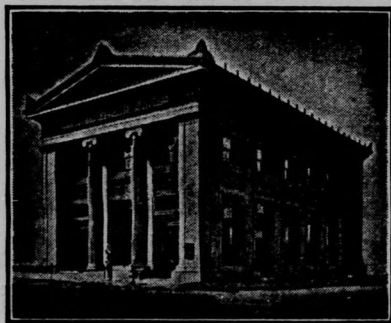
After a lingering illness of several months, Mrs. Flora Derry, wife of Chas. A. Derry of the Labor Clarion, passed away at the Sutter Hospital on Wednesday last. She was a native of San Francisco, and with the exception of some years in Seattle had passed most of her life here. Besides her husband, she leaves a brother and sister in this city and an aunt in Oakland.

#### DANISH LABOR AUTHORITY

Paul Hansen, outstanding authority on the Danish co-operative movement, and a former director of the International People's College at Helsingfors, and for the past four years principal of the Danish Labor College, has come to the United States for a five weeks' lecturing tour.

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# Arrogance of Manufacturers Brought on Great Textile Strike

Cotton mill owners last week flatly turned down all peace proposals made by President Roosevelt's special mediation board and decided to stick to bullets as their method of "settling" the textile strike which now involves more than half a million workers in seventeen states.

During the week, Francis J. Gorman, general vice-president of the United Textile Workers and chairman of the national strike committee, made two offers to arbitrate the controversy. Both were curtly turned down by the bosses.

## Manufacturers Arrogant

In a brief but frank statement the President's board definitely fixed the blame for continuance of the strike upon the arrogant attitude of the manufacturers. The board, which is headed by Governor Winant of New Hampshire, said:

"After two days of effort we have been unable to secure an agreement from the group of manufacturers on any basis for arbitration or its equivalent. We regret this deeply, but believe that other methods of procedure can be found which may lead to a prompt, effective and just method of settlement."

The general sentiment among the employers is reported to be for breaking the strike by violent means. "We can break it if we are given sufficient police protection," said one, as most of his colleagues nodded assent. They are banking heavily on assistance from "friendly" governors and other public officials in strike areas, and are already getting it in some states. National Guard troops are being used in Connecticut, Maine, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina.

## Increase in Machine Gun Sales

In some areas scabs have been "deputized" and given guns, with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has characterized "a very dangerous procedure—a terrible and alarming thing." A manufacturer of machine guns, tear gas and nausea gas bombs told the United States Senate munitions committee his business had increased between 5 and 10 per cent since the textile strike began. He testified all his sales had been made under authorization of local police officials, and said no guns or gas bombs had been purchased by the strikers.

One hundred and fifty pickets were made military prisoners and promised military trials in Georgia. In Jersey City silk mill owners were denied an injunction to prevent their employees from striking, but meanwhile resentment seethed among 20,000 dye workers as a result of an injunction issued by a different court restraining them from "even discussing a strike."

The executive council of the United Textile Workers has voted authority to the textile strike committee to call out all allied groups of the textile industry at its discretion.

Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee, said that these groups would probably be ordered on strike unless a settlement is reached this week, indicating this strike order would be issued effective Monday, although it was not impossible such action might not be taken sooner.

## Unions Showed Good Faith

"The battle goes on," said Gorman. "Our arbitration proposal was sincere. Our action demonstrated our great faith in the fairness and high-mindedness of the President's board. We extended the time twenty-four hours in order to do everything possible to be helpful to that board in its efforts to promote peace.

"Our generous gesture has been to no avail. Management seems still determined to ride high and to ride hard, as it always has ridden. The responsibility is upon the shoulders of management.

"We have sought the way of peace from the

beginning—from long before the strike. Peace is denied to us and we must face management on the field of conflict—we with folded arms; they with paid thugs, militia, machine guns and gas."

## Wages Average Less Than \$10

Regarding the reasons for the original calling of the strike, Gorman stated:

"Negotiation had failed. Mill management had discharged our members by the thousands for joining the union. Unemployment had grown to the greatest figure since the industry went under the code. Wages had fallen to an average of less than \$10 a week. Output per worker had grown, so that with minimum employment there was the same old volume of output there had been when employment was relatively high. The 'stretch-out' had done that. It had increased the work-load per worker as high as 400 per cent and in many cases more than that. You can get a picture of what that means if you will imagine yourself compelled to do four times your normal amount of work every day. A textile trade paper says: 'Spinners used to tend ten sides—now they tend twenty-four. Weavers used to tend eight to twenty looms—now they tend up to 100 looms each.'

"No small part of the 'stretch-out' is due to the effort to pay dividends on watered stock. In 1914 the industry was capitalized at \$899,765,000, and used in that year 6,087,338 bales of cotton. In 1919 the industry was capitalized at \$1,914,920,000, and used 6,807,817 bales of cotton. Capitalization had increased 112 per cent while cotton used had increased 11 per cent. Water in almost unlimited quantities had been pumped in—to be paid for by consumers and workers."

An assemblage of nearly 10,000 attended the

funeral for the six murdered striking pickets at Honea Path, South Carolina, last week. Rev. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches declared at the service:

"These men need not have died if the employers had realized the right of the workers to organize, the right to which they are entitled as children of God. They died to make industry Christian. They were examples of Christian unselfishness because they joined the union.

"It is a test of Christian unselfishness to join a labor union, a test of wanting to be a servant, which we talk about in our churches. This strike is also a test for the employers, a test of whether or not they are willing to grant the Christian right of organization to these workers, instead of fighting them and killing them at the mill gates.

"Upon the manner in which employers stand up under this test depends the fate of this country in the present crisis. The issue is between Christianity and industrial democracy on the one side and reaction and anarchy on the other."

## Subject to Be Taken Up Here

The full strength of the American Federation of Labor has been placed with the striking textile workers. President William Green stated:

"I have communicated with a number of national and international union officials and I have sufficient pledges of organizers and money to meet the present needs of the striking United Textile Workers of America. A conference of international officials will be held in San Francisco preceding the meeting of the Federation annual convention and the subject will be a special order of business at the opening of that gathering. There is no doubt about the action that will be taken then."

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## LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Telephone Market 0056

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
CHAS. A. DERRY

Editor and Manager



### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies .....	.05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1934

### Have Done With These Killings

Evidence accumulates that the public mind is finally becoming aroused to the use or leasing of governmental powers to either side in industrial disputes.

The Raleigh (N. C.) "News and Observer," of which Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy and now Ambassador to Mexico, is editor, arraigns the use of the militia in the textile strike in that state, and says that the one outstanding fact that should not be forgotten in the controversy over the governor's action in ordering the greatest peace-time mobilization of troops in the history of North Carolina is that not a single life was lost or a single person injured as a result of strikers' activities. The editorial continues:

"This lack of bloodshed by the workers is the best demonstration that there is not and never was any need for such a mobilization as the governor ordered this week following conferences with some of the State's leading manufacturers and some calls from civil officers who hurried to cry their inability to protect the public peace before a single drop of blood had been shed or a single test made demonstrating the inability of the civil officers to maintain civil peace.

"Undoubtedly the moving cavalcades of strikers which invaded other communities other than their own served to alarm not only the governor but all citizens. Now, as the governor himself reports in making his own disclaimer for acts of civil officers and special deputies, the leadership of the national strike has disclaimed the acts of such mobs of men. There has been violence in this strike. In some other states men have been killed; in practically every case the dead, not the killers, have been strikers. The worst violence occurred in the state in which troops first appeared. But in North Carolina there has been a great deal more fear than violence, more timidity than self-possession.

"With a fine record in dealing with strikes behind him, Governor Ehringhaus had the opportunity to serve as an example of sanity in the midst of fear. He failed to seize it. Instead in a state in which the first striker has yet to draw the first drop of blood he called out troupes enough to give to the strike the pageantry of war. . . .

"For his difficulty while conflicting men pulled him in conflicting ways and excitement sped far ahead of violence across the state, every citizen should have sympathy. His task certainly was great and called for greatness. Unfortunately in this crisis the governor did not display it. He did not rise, as he rose to the defense of the farmers in 1933, to speak at least as their governor to the men who were striking for what—mistaken as they may have been—they believed to be just. Instead he used the old weapon which has broken the backs of more strikes than it has ever preserved the

peace. Bayonets were set to gleaming again about the mills. They rose after the manufacturers' request that they be shown unsheathed there. Grant that the governor acted in all honesty for what he believed to be the welfare of the state. The fact remains that he so acted in the midst of excitement that workers in North Carolina, organized in unions authorized and endorsed in the National Recovery Act, see the governor's bayonets and, through them, cannot see his wish for their welfare."

The International Labor News Service in discussing the tragedy growing out of the textile strike says the dead at Honea Path, South Carolina, will not have died in vain if future legislation prohibits the leasing of governmental powers.

"It makes no difference whether soldiers and police are used openly to break strikes, or whether hired guards are armed with the weapons and authority of the state. The effect in either case is to enlist the powers of state on one side of a controversy, without hearing, argument or evidence.

"In practice, this power is always enlisted on one side, that of the employers. This was the case at Honea Path. The mill partisans were made deputies, and with the authority of the state behind them in this manner, they 'cut loose.' Secretary Perkins wisely says that the deputies probably were afraid, and that fear can make any of us do foolish things. She might have added that the fact that all the fatalities but one were on the strikers' side is strong evidence that some, at least, of the deputies were known gunmen.

"American industrial history has plenty of blood on it already; and a preponderance of that blood has been spilled by employers. The Ludlow massacre in the Colorado coal strike, perhaps the most horrible one on record, was perpetrated by gunmen and gangsters hired to break the strike, and enlisted in the state militia to give them more opportunity for killing. The murder of John Bar-kowski was foreshadowed when a known criminal was released from prison, and made a captain in Mr. Mellon's coal and iron police.

"It is time to end such outrages. Strikes are not gentle affairs; but there is no need to precipitate bloodshed by handing to one side of the dispute the guns and authority of the state."

### Organization Is the Answer

The absolute necessity for working men and women to be effectively organized in bona fide trade unions strong enough to enforce constantly increasing wage scales in order to cope with the activities of profiteers in the necessities of life is pointedly illustrated by the report of Commissioner Lubin of the United States bureau of labor statistics that retail food merchants throughout the country have boosted the cost of food products to consumers more than 4 per cent since last April.

In the two weeks prior to his report, Commissioner Lubin said, the price boosters had put up food prices 1.2 per cent, which was the greatest rise they had forced in the cost of living during any two weeks' period since December 15, 1931. Commissioner Lubin also pointed out that the retail food merchants had forced up food prices 23½ per cent since April 15, 1933.

There are only two ways in which wage earners and small salary earners—the groups vitally affected by price boosting in the necessities of life—can meet the activities of the food profiteers. One way is for the workers to buy less food for themselves and their dependents; this would result in malnutrition and an undermining of health conditions. The other way is for the workers to be so strongly organized in trade unions that they can compel employers to advance wages at least just as rapidly as the merchants boost prices, or, better still, to anticipate price boosting and persuade employers to put more money in pay envelopes before the cost of living is forced up.

### Government in Business

An instance of the "government in business" which has been a thorn in the side of the printing industry for years has been taken cognizance of by the Sacramento unit of the California Newspaper Publishers' Association, which has filed a complaint against the United States Postoffice Department with the Graphic Arts Code.

The complaint charges that the Postoffice Department has been selling printed envelopes in direct competition with printers in every state in the Union at prices below those set by the code. It wants the practice stopped. Penalties provided by the code for such violations of its provisions are a \$500 fine and six months' suspension of the privilege of doing business.

For years the employing printers of the country have protested against the injustice of this practice, but little attention has been paid to them. It remains to be seen whether the government can be compelled to live up to the codes which it has assisted in promulgating.

No private employer can compete in quantity production with the Government Printing Office.

### Discoverer of "Reds"

About a month ago Irene du Pont, head of the giant duPont Powder Trust, publicly declared that the Senate investigation of munitions makers was "engineered by Communists."

Then this duPont joined the newly formed Liberty League, organized enemy of the New Deal.

On September 12, duPont and his three brothers, kings of Delaware and of Big Business, cooled their heels all morning in a Senate anteroom till the Nye committee was ready to put them under the probe. Then the fireworks began.

The duPonts were forced to admit that their gunpowder factory made a total of 458 per cent profits on its invested capital during the great war, while its capital grew from \$36,106,128 in 1913 to \$232,613,553 in 1917, and its profit on each pound of powder rose from 3 cents to 52 cents.

"It now becomes clear," says "Labor," "why the duPonts consider the Senate investigators 'reds' who would disrupt the United States."

The "chamber of commerce" of Lewistown, Penn., instructed its members to haul down the American flag from their buildings during the Labor Day parade and succeeded in banning participation by firemen in the observance of the workers' holiday. After the pageant had passed the flags were again unfurled. The chief exponent of organized labor in Lewistown is the rayon workers' union, which waged a strike against the American Viscose Company last April. The "chamber" took the side of the company and arrayed the business community against the workers. Following the flag incident the Lewistown "Sentinel" said: "The business men wanted to show that they are on the side of the company and against the workers." All of which causes one to wonder if the Lewistown "chamber" and "the company" have appropriated the Stars and Stripes as their private and exclusive emblem.

An echo of the recent San Francisco waterfront strike and sympathetic general walkout was heard at the convention of the culinary crafts in Minneapolis. A resolution introduced by Walter Cowan, Hugo Ernst and J. Weinberger was adopted which "thanked the San Francisco labor movement for the courageous and inspiring example of workers' solidarity and resultant achievements and assured them of fullest appreciation of the new hopes and inspirations instilled by them to the rest of the labor movement throughout the country."

What this country needs is a dollar which will be not so much elastic as it will be adhesive.



## The Longshoremen

By ROBERT C. FRANCIS

One of the great reasons for the lethargic accomplishment of the N.R.A. is the tenacity with which employers hold to their laissez faire philosophy. The employers of waterfront labor are for the most part shipowners and ship operators and they are the "fundamentalists of laissez faire."

During a period when the government has attempted to enforce a change in ideology upon the employers, shipping interests have continued to display a lack of comprehension concerning the magnitude and far-reaching effects of the labor problem. The manner in which the employers of maritime labor have continued to adhere to their philosophy of rugged individualism is clearly shown by the present labor troubles within the industry and particularly on the Pacific Coast.

Strikes resulting in riot and deaths have characterized the seaports within the last few months. These developments are the result of an unhealthy situation which has existed for years. The most vital cause is that work along the waterfront is so casual, because of the irregularity in the movements of vessels and because of the great variation in the amounts of cargo carried by each ship. The latter variation is particularly noteworthy because it is not until after a vessel does arrive in port that the longshoreman obtains any idea as to whether he may work a day or a week. The vicious uncertainty resulting from such a system has made the occupation of the longshoreman the most hectic of all uncertain trades.

The distressful plight of the longshoreman has, of course, been greatly intensified during the past few years. Throughout the country thousands of dock workers have been unable to get any work while those who have worked at all have been underemployed. A misconception has always existed in regard to the wages paid to longshoremen, because of the comparatively high hourly rate.

The fact that the work is intermittent is never given its proper weight, for so many days are lost during a year that in "good times" the earnings of the longshoremen are not above the average for semi-skilled labor.

The dock laborer receives no compensation for the days he spends waiting for a ship to come to port.

The position in which the dock worker now finds himself is quite similar to that of the coal miner; that is, there are too many laborers to do the available work. As in the mining industry, where lack of planning has resulted in the existence of many mines which cannot operate on an economic basis, so the shipping business has the same phenomenon. The wasteful duplication of lines and the existence of numerous inefficient companies have increased the burden of the worker. Again in comparison with miners, consider the fact that as each mine attracts its corps of laborers so each dock attracts a number of men hopeful of gaining a few days' work. In this instance, however, the longshoremen are in a worse plight than the miners.

Waterfront employers encourage an enormous labor reserve; in fact, each employer always expects to have enough workers on hand to take care of the amount of work which his dock might have on its busiest day. But these busy days are few and far between. There have been none since 1929. The longshoreman is expected to "serenely fold his hands and wait" until there is more work. How he or his family is expected to eat is not the concern of the employer. When the workers through organization, have attempted to insure themselves of some economic stability the employers have consistently declared that they did not intend to have unions run their business.

The longshoremen, on their part, frequent the docks when work is slack in the hope of obtaining

a few days at a fair hourly rate of pay. In the meantime they are forced further and further into debt. Women in their family must seek employment in an effort to provide the necessities of life, while the children go into "blind alley" occupations at an early age. In fine, longshore work is not only of the most pernicious type of casual labor but it is parasitic because it does not provide adequate income for the worker and his family.

In attempting to better their condition, longshoremen have always stressed wages and until recently the basic eight-hour day. Since the advent of the N.R.A. they have asked for a basic thirty-hour week. High wages will not correct the situation, for that does nothing to provide for the hundreds of surplus longshoremen. The solution of the problem rests in the institution of systems of decasualization at the seaports. Under such a system every longshoreman is required to register and only those who have done so may work on the waterfront. This is easily done through a central hiring hall. In this manner work may be prorated so that every man gets an equal share of the total amount. Many European ports have used such systems for years, while in this country only three attempts have been made to regularize longshore work. San Pedro, Calif., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., have attempted decasualization schemes, but they were chimerical in character—like ships that pass in the night.

The contemporary series of costly disturbances has intensified the unfortunate situation and caused longshoremen to realize the necessity for far-reaching changes. As a group, they feel that the present administration at Washington can do much to alleviate their trouble. The government could help by instituting plans to change the uncertain nature of the work. There is, however, one great stumbling block—the shipowners and ship operators.

The future of labor relationships in the shipping industry is rather nebulous. As stated before, raising wages and shortening hours is not an adequate program. As those things are done more men will drift to the docks and there will continue to be a large amount of surplus underemployed labor. Planning, and a large size proportion of it, is needed. A different situation exists in each seaport, and for each the system must be designed to meet the peculiarities of the particular case. Until something of this sort is done longshore labor troubles will continue.

Decasualization is not a panacea, but it is a corrective designed to abolish the haphazard methods now in vogue. It is a way to regulate the working conditions of longshoremen in order that they may be permitted to develop steady habits rather than to remain as subject to the wind and tide as the vessels upon which they work. Decasualization is likewise designed to provide the worker with an income which is adequate for the maintenance of a family upon a level compatible with decent American standards.

### Report of Year's Activities of Division of Industrial Welfare

The State Division of Industrial Welfare reports that since March 19, 768 audits and 22 sanitary inspections have been made by the fourteen auditors employed by the division in checking the fruit and vegetable canneries of the state. Since that same date 31,130 women and minor employees in the fruit and vegetable canneries have received \$109,394.29 in back wages, of which \$53,192.34 was paid during the month of July.

For the year ending June 30, 1934, this division received and investigated 2045 complaints, made 2051 plant inspections and outside investigations, checked 723 payrolls, held 5493 conferences and hearings and dealt with 9511 miscellaneous queries. The auditors made 1253 inspections and payroll audits.

## Comment and Criticism

I. L. N. S.

If employers could but get some sense into their heads they would begin to realize this important thing:

That more and more workers are beginning to say, "Must it be always we who must back up?" The fact is that just that is happening.

And more and more they are beginning to say: "No; it shall not be always the workers who back up, who give way, who go back to work under the old rules." More and more they are saying: "This time we get what we want and what we need."

But of course employers never have been any too bright at reading the worker's mind. Too many of them have had gold dollars before their eyes to blind them, dividend checks stuffed in their ears so that they could not hear well.

\* \* \*

Does any employer today ask himself what a worker thinks when he reads about the du Pont war profits? Does any employer ask himself what a worker thinks when he reads that the du Ponts bought control of General Motors with only a part of their war profits? Does any employer ask himself what a worker thinks when he reads that textile mill dividends have grown this year while workers have slipped back until their average wage is less than \$10 per week?

The chances are that only a few employers have ever asked those questions of themselves, because they very seldom think of workers as doing any thinking and if they did ask the questions they wouldn't know the answer anyway, because it is not in the nature of things that an employer should know the worker's mind.

\* \* \*

Of course, to be honest about it, the workers are themselves to blame for a lot of this condition, because they haven't done any too much thinking themselves in the past.

Plenty of workers today are more interested in the World Series, as it is fancifully miscalled, than they are in their own job and their own freedom. How that can be is difficult to understand, but that is the way it is, just the same.

But this condition of thoughtlessness is changing. There is today a lot of new thinking going on.

Workers are getting at the facts. They are looking at the big picture of things. They are making up their minds in a new way. If employers are wise—though they aren't—they will see that the old arrogance had best be laid away on a shelf high out of reach.

\* \* \*

For a good many years now the workers have been talking about the extension of democratic practices in industry. For many years they just talked and didn't do very much.

During the past year they have begun doing things about it on a large scale. They will keep on doing things about it.

And one of these days the trade union movement will be as fully accepted as the American constitution.

The faster there is this acceptance, the safer America will be from the fanatical notions of the revolutionists who don't know where they are going or how they intend to get there, except that they are willing to destroy all things on the way.

### CUBAN NEWSPAPERS ON 6-DAY WEEK

So far as news is concerned, Cuba has gone on the six-day week by order of the government. In order to assure newspaper men one day of rest in each week the decree prohibited the publication of Sunday afternoon and Monday morning papers. The decree also prohibited the radio broadcasting of news during the twenty-four-hour period.



## Mellon Company Didn't Make Its Stories "Jibe"

In view of the arrogance of the Mellon-owned Aluminum Company in dealing with its workers, an incident in the history of that company is of interest.

During the war, the government granted favors to speed up production. If a corporation doubled its plant to supply war needs, and could not use the added facilities when the war was over, that corporation was allowed to charge that cost to its expenses, so that on this part of its income, it paid no taxes. This was called "amortization of war facilities."

### Little Claim Grew and Grew

After the war, the Aluminum Company of America put in a claim for this amortization of \$6,852,697. Like the little peach in the garden, this claim grew, and grew, until the company claimed \$18,268,435. The Treasury—and Andrew W. Mellon, chief owner of the Aluminum Company was head of the Treasury—allowed the company amortization of \$15,589,614. The company could take this off its income before computing the profits on which to pay taxes.

Understand, the basis for this allowance was that the company claimed and the Treasury agreed that the company had overbuilt by that amount during the war, and could not use that part of its plant.

At about the same time, the Aluminum Company of America was appearing before the Federal Trade Commission to answer charges of monopoly. Independent makers of aluminum ware had to buy their raw material from Mr. Mellon's company, and they charged that the company had been holding back shipments to delay the independents in filling orders, and thus ruin their business.

### Crowded Beyond Capacity of Plant

The Aluminum Company admitted the delay; but its attorneys explained that it could not help itself, because it was crowded with orders beyond the capacity of its plant!

Thus, at the same time, in the same city of Washington, Mr. Mellon's company collected for building excess facilities, and dodged punishment on the ground that it did not have facilities enough.

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## Green Urges Support of Candidates Friendly to Labor in Coming Election

In a communication addressed "To All Organized Labor," and which was presented to the Labor Council last Friday night, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor says:

"The session of Congress which will meet next January will consider and act upon legislation of vital and paramount importance to the organized wage earners of the United States. The President will submit to the session of Congress recommendations providing for the enactment of social justice legislation dealing with economic security, old age pensions, and unemployment insurance.

"In addition, attempts will no doubt be made to amend and modify legislation already passed in the interest of the organized workers of the nation. That means, Labor must not only fight for the enactment of additional legislation but it must fight to protect and preserve legislation already passed in the interest of Labor.

"I am referring to these matters because I wish to impress upon every wage earner and wage earner's friends the importance of the Congressional elections which will be held in November. The members of organized labor everywhere must take an active interest in the campaign. Only those candidates for election to Congress who are known by their action and their utterances to be friendly and sympathetic to Labor and who are willing to vote for and support legislation in the interests of the plain people should receive the votes of members of organized labor and their friends."

## "Basic Code" for Small Industries Grants Flexible Labor Provisions

As part of the conclusion of code making, the National Recovery Administration has announced approval of applications for the "basic" code by two small industries, first of several to apply for this short cut to codification. Simultaneously it created the General N.R.A. Code Authority which is to supervise administration of industries coming under the basic code.

It is expected that industries coming under this code will, in most cases, be those small ones which do not fit well into any other grouping, and whose problems do not justify the expense of maintaining independent and individual industrial governing structure.

The code is primarily devoted to labor provisions flexibly established for each basic code industry so as to follow the maximum hours and minimum wages governing the most closely related industries. In the case of the two codes just approved, these are 40 hours and 35 cents an hour.

In addition the basic code provides for adherence to the simplest rules of business fair practice.

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## Labor Board Upholds Restaurant Workers

The new National Labor Relations Board has decided that the Kugler Restaurant Company of Philadelphia has violated Section 7-a of the Recovery Act by failure to comply with provisions of the code in the matter of charges for meals and in the discharge of an employee for union activity.

Last February the restaurant in question began to make deductions from wages of certain charges, which deductions had not theretofore been made by the company. During the next two and a half months many conferences were held by the company with representatives of its employees in an attempt to adjust matters, and especially the matter of wages. On May 11, Max Susman, a member of the employees' shop committee, was discharged. On the evening of Susman's discharge approximately one-third of the company's employees went out on strike because of his discharge and their other grievances. The strike continues. The company hired other employees who are still working for it. The Philadelphia Regional Labor Board intervened, recommended the reinstatement of all the strikers. A supplementary decision contains an express finding that Susman was discharged for union activity and recommended his reinstatement. Since the company did not comply, the case was referred to the National Board.

### Illegal Deductions Made for Meals

Testimony was introduced from which it appears that the company made deductions from wages for a half-hour meal period occurring in the interval between the two parts of a split shift, and for meals not eaten; and that no express agreement was made between the company and its employees in reference to deductions for meals. The company admitted that these and other deductions from wages were made.

With respect to the discharge, the Board stated that while the case was not altogether free from doubt, the preponderance of evidence taken indicated the controlling reason for the discharge was company hostility to Susman's union activity; that if the case had turned solely on the discharge it might not have been regarded as sufficiently strong to warrant ordering reinstatement, but taken in conjunction with the company violations of the wage provisions, restitution for the violations can only be made by offering reinstatement to the strikers.

Fourteen days is allowed the company to comply with the decision before reference to the enforcement agencies of the government.

### TESTS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVERS

It is announced that "sousemeters" have been installed in the Park, Alemany, Harbor and Central emergency hospitals and that the twelve doctors and twelve stewards who serve on three shifts in these hospitals have been instructed on how to use the invention for the determination of drunkenness. The physicians will make written reports on the condition of every driver examined, and their findings will be available as evidence in court.

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## Revolt of Employers Urged by N. A. of M.

After having fought Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act in every stage of its progress through Congress, and likewise fought every decision of the Wagner Labor Disputes Board which emphasized in any way the rights of the workers to organize without interference by employers, guaranteed by the Act, the National Association of Manufacturers has issued a "war cry" against the recent decision of the newly created National Labor Relations Board.

This action was foreshadowed by the action of the Houde Engineering Company in formally announcing that it will not abide by the Board's recent majority-rule decision, but will continue to violate Section 7-a.

A statement issued by the board of directors of the National Manufacturers' Association said:

### Against "Seeking or Submitting"

"In view of the policies and decisions of the National Labor Relations Board and regional labor boards throughout the country, we urge upon manufacturers the utmost caution in seeking or submitting to the jurisdiction of such boards.

"The facilities of our law department are at the disposal of our members and co-operating associations for consultations and advice upon this subject at all times."

Robert L. Lund of the Lambert Pharmacal Company of St. Louis is chairman of the Association's board of directors.

A showdown is now inevitable on the question of whether anti-union employers can defy the United States government and get away with it. Officials said the Board will stand pat on its decision to use every agency of the government to enforce the law.

"Slowly but surely the issues are being drawn," said President Green of the American Federation of Labor. "The manufacturers are willing to enjoy the right of price-fixing, immunity from the anti-trust laws, organization of industry for the purpose of eliminating unfair trade practices and the maintenance of prices, but they are unwilling to accord to labor the rights guaranteed it by the National Recovery Act.

### Actions Cause Industrial Unrest

"It is just such action as this taken by the National Association of Manufacturers which causes industrial unrest, human discontent and strikes. The National Association of Manufacturers must stand condemned before the bar of public opinion because of its refusal to obey the law, to respect decisions in matters affecting human relations in industry."

Recently the National Labor Relations Board ruled that any labor organization chosen by a majority of workers in any plant or industry should be the "exclusive collective bargaining agency of all employees."

### Board Orders Compliance

The Houde Engineering Company employees had voted 1105 to 647 for the American Federation of Labor union. Regardless of this, the management continued to "bargain collectively" with an athletic association it had hastily converted into a "company union" when the employees began to join bona fide labor organizations. The Board ordered the company to quit this fakery and to do business with the legitimate labor union.

The company manufactures auto supplies, and comes under the motor car industry. It is said to be a relatively small concern, and propaganda is already picturing it as a tiny Ajax defying the wicked lightning of the N.R.A.—again proving the "little fellow" as only a "front" for the big interests.

## Official Orders, Interpretations and Statements on Codes Must Be Posted

A new requirement of N.R.A. is that in addition to labor provisions which employers heretofore had to post, they now must post also orders, interpretations, explanations, or statements issued by the President or the Administrator as part of or in connection with such code provisions.

The new order reads in full as follows: "Every person shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, make application for and display official copies of labor provisions for each code to which he is subject or may hereafter be subject. Such official copies of labor provisions (hereinafter referred to as official copies) will contain (a) the provisions of the code relating to hours of labor, rates of pay, and other conditions of employment; such conditions, orders, interpretations, explanations, or statements issued by the President or the Administrator as part of or in connection with any order approving such code or any amendment thereto so far as they relate to such provisions of the code; other interpretations, orders, and explanations; all to such extent as N.R.A. may in the case of each code deem to be advisable to effectuate the purposes of these rules and regulations. A separate application shall be made with respect to each code."

### RETAIL FOOD PRICES ADVANCE

Retail food prices advanced 3.2 per cent during the two weeks' period ending August 28, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics. The index shows an accumulated rise in retail food prices of 27.5 per cent since April 15, 1933, the low point reached since pre-war days. They are 7.7 per cent higher than on August 29, 1933, and 14.4 per cent higher than two years ago. Of the 42 articles of food included in the retail price index, 25 showed advances, 4 declines and 13 remained at the level of two weeks ago. Meats registered the largest advance, being 6.7 per cent above the level of two weeks ago and 20.9 per cent higher than the same week last year. Cereals increased eight-tenths of 1 per cent and dairy products advanced 2.1 per cent. The group covering foods other than the three mentioned advanced 3.2 per cent. In San Francisco the rise in food prices compared with August 15, 1932, was 11.5 per cent.

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## Strike Is Scheduled In Clothing Industry

The executive boards of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in a session in New York, developed plans for a nation-wide strike in the cotton garment industry October 1, if the manufacturers still refuse to comply with President Roosevelt's order reducing working hours in that industry from forty to thirty-six per week. In an announcement the unions said:

"If by October 1 any of the cotton garment manufacturers will be found failing to abide by the order curtailing work hours and raising wage rates, our unions will, if necessary, call strikes in such factories to enforce the reduction in hours and increase of wage rates.

"To carry out this decision, we have decided to form at once a joint committee, representing both the Amalgamated and the International, to supervise preparatory activities for the eventuality of a strike in the cotton garment industry by October 1 and to give this committee wide executive powers."

Four hundred thousand workers are expected to be involved in the pending controversy.

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Fellow members of the Typographical Union join in expressing sincere sympathy to Chas. A. Derry, editor of the Labor Clarion and a trustee of No. 21, on the death of his wife, which occurred last Wednesday morning. Through recent months of great suffering Mrs. Derry had shown a most remarkable cheerfulness and courage that had at times built up hope for her recovery, and her passing was thus all the more saddened. The funeral will be held this morning at 11 o'clock from the James H. Reilly parlors.

While it was not necessary to provide additional seating facilities to accommodate the number of members present at last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 a sizeable group signed the attendance register as "being among those present." Following the calling of the meeting to order at 1:05 p. m., the roll-call of officers by Secretary Michelson, who was warmly greeted on his return to his desk after several weeks of illness, revealed the absence of four of the union's official family, First Vice-President Black and Executive Committeeman E. C. Browne, who were in attendance at the Chicago convention of the I. T. U., the former as an ex-delegate and the latter as a delegate, and Trustee Charles A. Derry. W. N. Mappin "subbed" as reading clerk for J. A. W. McDermott, the fourth absentee, who, like Vice-President Black, was a convention visitor. . . . The membership statement showed an enrollment of 1469, an increase of two for the fiscal month. . . . Applications for membership filed by G. C. Garcia, E. E. Hale, O. L. Olinger, Edward Sarkon, and Bruno Scalabrin were given their first reading and referred to the membership committee. . . . On recommendation of the apprentice committee, S. E. Pryor's resignation as an apprentice was approved, and H. E. Crosby received the obligation as an apprentice member. Mr. Crosby was given a round of applause when it was announced by the secretary that he had presented himself for obligation with only one day intervening between that ceremony and his dismissal from a hospital, where he had undergone an operation for a nasal affection. . . . L. L. Borchers, E. Durr and Helen McKechnie were obligated as journeyman members. . . . Plans for the entertainment of printer delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention were discussed. It was estimated probably fifteen of this craft would be at the annual meeting of the parent labor body. . . . The request of Frank Maita for an honorable withdrawal card was granted. . . . The petition of G. C. Garcia, an apprentice who has served four years and a half but less than five years at the trade, that he be admitted to the union as a journeyman was approved, and the petition ordered forwarded to President Howard for consideration. . . . The committee was granted further time to consider proposed amendments to the election laws introduced at the August meeting. . . . A paragraph in the executive committee's report called the attention of the membership to the fact that the date of expiration of unemployment relief plan No. 6 would be on September 17,

and that relief extended under plan No. 7 would begin Monday, September 24, and continue for six months unless otherwise decreed by the union. . . . D. D. Whitehead, having completed his course of I. T. U. lessons in printing and passed an examination with a commendable average, was presented with his diploma. . . . The report of the special committee which arranged for the union's participation in the observance of Labor Day, and especially the parade held on that day, was adopted, as was the report of the board which canvassed the vote of the special election of August 25. . . . A substantial appropriation was made that the praiseworthy work of a clergyman, a real friend of labor who demonstrated his sympathy for the workers during the recent controversy between the Longshoremen's Association and the maritime crafts and their employers, may be continued. . . . Brief but impressive talks on the subject of the union label, card and button were made by Charles Crawford and W. Lyle Slocum. . . . An application for the old age pension was approved. . . . Adjournment was taken at 4 p. m., following which a motion and "sound" picture showing the operation of recent models of the Intertype machine was presented by Mr. M. E. Van. The picture proved most interesting and evoked the applause of those who remained to witness it.

It is with the greatest regret that announcement of the death of Charles J. Mills is made. Mr. Mills was a veteran member of the Typographical Union, and was widely known among the fellows of his craft, especially those engaged in book and job printing, to which branch of the industry he devoted a major part of his career. Mr. Mills was a native of England. Of the nearest of kin surviving him are four sisters, Mrs. J. W. Watkins, Mrs. F. A. Meserean, Mrs. A. J. Jacks and Mrs. R. M. Roper. Mr. Mills' death occurred last Sunday, and his funeral services were at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from an Alameda mortuary.

## Anthracite Industry Inquiry Will Be Speeded to Completion

The National Labor Relations Board has authorized James A. Gorman, umpire of the anthracite board of conciliation, to complete the inquiry into the anthracite industry sponsored by its predecessor, the National Labor Board. The investigation was begun after a series of strikes in the northern field that threatened to disrupt the entire industry last winter, says a Wilkes-Barre, Penn., dispatch.

The National Labor Board passed out of existence through an act of the last Congress.

In requesting Gorman to continue the investigation under the auspices of the new board, Lloyd E. Garrison, its chairman, expressed the hope that the undertaking would be completed October 1.

The taking of testimony was completed before Umpire Gorman last month, but there was a setback in filing some of the briefs. The cases are being forwarded to the umpire for decision as rapidly as the evidence is transcribed.

## HOSIERY WORKERS' SCALE

Officials of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers at Philadelphia announce that the Federation has agreed to renew the existing national contract with members of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., for another year which began September 1. The agreement calls for payment of the same wage rates as during the last year by this group of union employers, but the contract has a clause in it which gives the workers the right to petition for advances in the event of important changes in the cost of living. Union headquarters claim more manufacturers are a party to the contract than last year and that about 20,000 workers are affected.

## Mailer Notes

A correction: In last week's Mailer Notes the writer was in error in reporting hours and wage rate in the new contract entered into between local newspaper publishers and No. 18. Instead of 40-hour week it should have read 37½ hours per week, with an increase in wage of 11.1 instead of 10 per cent.

At the regular union meeting last Sunday it was voted to levy an assessment of 1 per cent to assist in defraying the expenses of negotiating new wage scale and contract. Considering the fact that the new contract was arrived at by conciliation, covering a period of several months in which some fifteen meetings were held with the publishers' committee at a cost of \$450 to the union, the cost was a nominal one. The scale committee are to be felicitated for the able manner in which they conducted the scale negotiations. Amendments to constitution and by-laws for the purpose of having them conform to I. T. U. laws were given a good majority vote. Minutes of the California Conference of Allied Printing Trades recently held in San Jose were read and approved.

Foreman Frank Raubinger of the "Call-Bulletin" is sojourning at Calistoga. Secretary-Treasurer Alfred F. O'Neil, foreman of the Daily "News," accompanied by his wife, are planning flying week-end trips among the quiet, picturesque scenes of Marin and Sonoma counties.

The banquet tendered the officers of the International Typographical Union, delegates and visitors at Hotel Morrison, Chicago, during convention week, by Chicago Mailers' Union (an "outlaw" union) at which Claude M. Baker, first vice-president of the I. T. U., presided as toastmaster, is said by many who attended to have eclipsed any like event yet given by a mailers' union. More than one thousand persons were in attendance.

Reports of the proceedings of the I. T. U. convention, Chicago, show the M. T. D. U. delegates to that convention, led by John White of Indianapolis and Munroe Roberts of St. Louis had a "bad inning" or met with severe defeat in their attempt to have the convention vote to amend I. T. U. laws to their liking. Another futile attempt of Roberts, White, et al. in an effort to "blaze the trail" for an international mailers' union has gone a-glimmering. But what next? Probably the proceedings of the M. T. D. U. convention may "enlighten" the membership.

## Decision Upholding Section 7-a Commended by Secretary Morrison

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, spoke highly of the decision of the National Labor Relations Board in the Houde Engineering Corporation case in a Washington release. The board decided that the majority rule should apply in the election of collective bargaining agencies under Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"Labor is gratified indeed that its contention that the union be the agency for collective bargaining is upheld," Morrison said. "This decision is in line with previous court decisions and with practices for many years, and conforms to the position we have always taken."

"The decision is one that is enforceable. Any other course would not be enforceable. It is impractical for an employer to bargain collectively with several groups. The only sensible and logical position for the employers is to allow the committee representing the union to enter into negotiations and make an agreement for all the employees."

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## Views of Candidates Sought by A. F. of L.

Explaining the purpose of questions which have been submitted to congressional candidates in the coming November elections, President William Green of the A. F. of L. stated the N.R.A. has been of great benefit and that its extension is necessary; that it should retain Section 7-a, the prohibition of child labor and the elimination of unfair trade practices, and all codes should contain a clause establishing the six-hour day and five-day week. He further states there will be a social justice legislative program presented to Congress which will provide for old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, work security and health insurance, and that there is pressing necessity for further appropriations for public works.

### Union Members to Know Replies

In submitting the questions to candidates it was stated that union members will be informed of the answers and requested to vote accordingly. If reply is not received within a reasonable time it will be considered the candidate is opposed to all legislation urged by the A. F. of L. and members will be so informed. The inquiry includes the following questions:

1. Will you vote for the extension of the National Recovery Act and retain therein Section 7-a, providing for the right to organize and bargain collectively, the prohibition of child labor, and the elimination of unfair trade practices?

2. Will you support social justice legislation providing for old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, work security and health protection?

### Six-Hour Day, Thirty-Hour Week

3. Will you vote for a measure providing that all codes under the National Recovery Act should contain a thirty-hour week and a six-hour day?

4. Will you support legislation similar to the Wagner-Lewis bill introduced in the last session of Congress providing for unemployment insurance?

5. Will you support legislation similar to the Wagner-Connelly labor disputes bill with amendments drafted and supported by the American Federation of Labor?

6. Will you support legislation providing adequate appropriations necessary for a public works program as a partial remedy for unemployment and for relief of dependent unemployed workers and their families?

### LONGSHOREMEN ELECT OFFICERS

At last week's election held by Local 38-79 of the International Longshoremen's Association, Harry Bridges defeated Joseph Johnson for the office of president. Other officials chosen were: Ivan F. Cox, secretary and business agent; Jack Creary, vice-president; Fred Frater, financial secretary, and George Becker, sergeant-at-arms.

## Washington Newspaper Guild Balks At This New "Freedom of the Press"

A few weeks ago the Washington "Star" found it needed more photographers, but the management was averse to hiring another camera man. The management racked its brain, and suddenly, to the horror of the reporters and photographers, a dozen brand new cameras appeared on the city editor's desk. Each reporter was to take one.

The president of the Washington Newspaper Guild suddenly strolled into the office of the "Star," examined the cameras, and made his exit. A few minutes later a notice was found on the bulletin board of the newspaper, slipped there by a member of the Guild. It read: "The matter of having reporters carry cameras will be discussed at a special meeting of the 'Star' Guild chapter tomorrow afternoon."

Managing Editor Oliver Kuhn, who doesn't like to have his men belong to any outside organization, came in, saw the notice, let out a roar and reporters started ducking under desks. He ripped the notice down, tore it to bits, and left the room.

Shortly thereafter the door of his office opened quietly and the managing editor emerged with a slip of paper in his hand, went to the bulletin board and pinned the paper on it. The notice was on the official stationery and in typing of the managing editor's own stenographer, and read: "The matter of having reporters carry cameras will be discussed at a special meeting of the 'Star' Guild chapter tomorrow afternoon."

The chapter meeting was held, but nothing was done about cameras for reporters. Nothing had to be done. Some Guild official had been talking to the managing editor and told him reporters didn't want to keep camera men out of work; further, that reporters were reporters, not camera men. A few days later the "Star" hired a new photographer.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following from the ranks of organized labor have been called to rest: Ann T. Vikse, member of the Waitresses' Union; Anton Glock, Machinists' Union; Edward W. Kirchoff, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union; Charles J. Mills, Typographical Union.

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## Heavyweight Boxers On Labor Council Card

Al Young and Al Sandell, who are assisting the San Francisco Labor Council committee in making a success of the big three-night boxing tournament to be staged as part of the entertainment program for delegates and visitors to the American Federation of Labor convention, announce that 175 boxers have sent in their entries.

The tournament is to be held in the Civic Auditorium on the evenings of September 22 and 29 and October 1 and has the sanction of the P. A. A. A. All boxers are under the trained supervision of "One Round" Hogan, Hippo Burns and Clem Hamill.

Ten "heavies" are entered for the contest, including "Babe" McCurdy, Pacific Association champion; "Kong" Lee, Joe Herman, Ed Chausser, Salvadore Charco and Henry Miller.

Seats have been placed on sale at eleven different places in the city. Gallery seats, of which there are 3500, are priced at 55 cents; dress circle (reserved), 85 cents, and the entire main floor \$1.10. All prices include the tax.

The official committee sponsoring the affair on behalf of the Labor Council consists of Edward Vandeleur, John A. O'Connell, M. S. Maxwell, W. R. Otto, Harry Milton, Edward S. Grant and Frank Brown.

### I. L. A. LADIES' AUXILIARY PICNIC

A picnic will be held next Sunday at Lovchen Gardens, Colma, the proceeds to go to the relief fund of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the International Longshoremen's Association of San Francisco. Price of tickets is 25 cents. An invitation is extended to their friends to participate.

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## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 14, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting**—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Pharmacists' Union No. 838, J. Arthur Jacobsen. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Federation of Teachers No. 61, have secured sufficient signatures to initiative petition for teacher's tenure, and same will be voted on at general election subsequent to November election, and thank Council and unions for their support and assistance. From William A. Sherman, of Merchants Ice and Cold Storage Company, congratulating President Vandeleur on his appointment as a member of San Francisco Emergency Relief Committee, supplemented by statement of President Vandeleur, that a representative of organized labor will be appointed on each sub-committee. From Robert B. Hesketh, secretary Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union, stating he will soon come to San Francisco to attend the A. F. of L. convention. From Building Trades Central Labor Council of Santa Clara county, containing resolution favoring reduction in per capita tax of agricultural and canneries workers' organizations.

Referred to Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention—From President Dubinsky of International Ladies' Garment Workers, with reference to mass meeting at which Walter N. Citrine, secretary of British Trade Union Congress, will speak here against Fascism and Nazism.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From President Green, relative to non-partisan activities in the present election campaign.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Information relative to the Manufacturing Grocery Trade.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Committee outlined tentative program for entertainment of delegates to A. F. of L. convention, and appoint-

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
By Block Service, 251 Kearny.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Gragnano Products Company.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
Sutro Baths.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traugott & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.

ment of the various committees to carry out said program; committee membership published in Labor Clarion of September 14.

**Reports of Unions**—Pharmacists request a demand for their union card when making purchases. Paste Makers outlined their program for acquainting the public with the differences they have with the unfair Gragnano Products Company. Coopers are having trouble with the Wieland Brewery which is employing non-union coopers and using non-union steel barrels. United Garment Workers appealed for continued demand of the union label on working shirts and work clothing.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—Recommended approval of charter for Institutional Workers; moved to refer back to committee by reason of protest of culinary workers. Recommended that request be made of A. F. of L. for placing an organizer to develop trade union organization in the grocery manufacturing trade. Likewise recommended letter be sent for information in regard to commercial telegraphers in this jurisdiction. Report concurred in.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee recommended that Council go on record in opposition to the two initiative propositions at the November election, known as No. 2, hotel men's amendment, and No. 13, the local option amendment. Report concurred in.

**Report of Committee on Labor History**—Read and referred to the Executive Committee.

**Receipts**, \$640.00; **expenditures**, \$281.00.

Adjourned at 9:05.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: Patronize the union label, card and button, and the Municipal Railway. J. A. O'C.

## Culinary Union Notes

The Joint Board particularly asks that all friends of organized labor stay away from the Crane Hotel Coffee Shop, at 237 Powell. This boss is employing all non-union help, some of them being Orientals.

Street car men, we again thank you for your help in the case of the Quality and the Park cafes. Both houses are now fair to our unions, and we have been able to put a house card in the Park Cafe and also several of our unemployed.

Longshoremen, the following houses have signed since last week: Mohawk, 109 Steuart; Swiss, 1105 Battery; Eagle, 2548 Powell; Commodore, 122 Embarcadero; Northern Sandwich Shop, 148 Embarcadero; Eastside, 58 Embarcadero; New Joe's, the Lucca, Buon Gusto and Fior d'Italia, all on Broadway. Your help is sincerely appreciated.

Everybody keep away from the following: All Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Taverns, all houses serving Chinese and American dishes, notably the Federal Cafe, on Market street. If you want chop suey go down to Chinatown and patronize legitimate Chinese restaurants.

We have a news vendor on the Cadillac, Third street; Kretsch's kosher house, Golden Gate avenue; California Cafe, Fillmore street, and the Roosevelt, Fifth and Mission.

A word of warning: The States, at 900 Market street, is going to open. If you see our news vendor outside on opening night kindly walk past this place without stopping to look downstairs. Remember, you can be sure that all the help is organized where you see our union house card in the window.

The San Francisco Building Trades Council at its meeting last week went on record in favor of unemployment insurance and authorized the appointment of a committee to assist in having proper resolutions on the subject submitted to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

## General News Notes

Final confirmation of the selection of site for the new San Francisco mint has been received from Washington. The property was sold to the government for \$90,000 and is bounded by Herman, Duboce, Webster and Buchanan streets.

Attorney General Webb has ruled that the shoals on the northeast shore of Yerba Buena Island in San Francisco Bay were presented to the city by the state "to be used for a public airport" and that hence it would be illegal to hold on that site the proposed exposition in celebration of the completion of the bridges.

A complete reorganization of the State Emergency Relief Administration is expected next month when Vernon D. Northrup succeeds to the office of administrator. Paul H. Davis has already been named as the new city relief director and SERA administrator in San Francisco, succeeding Arthur D. Greenleigh.

Shop craft employees and stationary firemen and oilers on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad obliterated "company unionism" on that system by a vote of 4 to 1 last week. This is a sweeping victory for the standard unions, since for years on that exceedingly wealthy road the "company union" had been considered entrenched in a stronghold.

Josephine Roche, who is very kindly remembered in organized labor circles in San Francisco following an address made before the Labor Council some three years ago, made a gallant showing in the Democratic primary in Colorado but was defeated for the gubernatorial nomination by the incumbent, E. C. Johnson, who is a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, despite his 73 years, will make twenty-five speeches in favor of a single chambered legislature for his home state, during the next six weeks of the campaign. Should the measure succeed at the polls, Nebraska will elect from thirty to fifty legislators on a non-partisan ballot, the exact number to be determined by a future legislature.

The board of aldermen of New York City, on the recommendation of its mayor, has adopted a city lottery plan as a means of raising relief revenues. The board also passed an ordinance taxing gross incomes of business concerns at the rate of 1-10th of 1 per cent, and approved an income tax of 15 per cent of all federal income taxes paid in 1934. The lottery would be conducted through an "association" in which "memberships" would be sold and "officers" chosen by lot.

A report issued last week by State Labor Commissioner Joseph J. Creem reveals that employment in the manufacturing industries of California increased 17.9 per cent in August, 1934, as compared with August, 1933. Payrolls increased 28.4 per cent. In August, 1933, the average per capita weekly earnings of employees in manufacturing establishments was \$20.26, and in August, 1934, the average was \$22.08, an increase of \$1.82. In July, 1934, the corresponding average was \$21.01, and in August, 1934, \$22.08, an increase of \$1.07.

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## Discusses Mr. Hoover And American Liberty

An address delivered before the Humanist Society of Berkeley last Sunday by Dr. E. C. Vanderlaan of that city has aroused interest in the Bay cities and it is to be replied to next Sunday by Mrs. Agnes Morley Cleveland. The subject of Dr. Vanderlaan's address was, "Mr. Hoover Pleads for Liberty." The following excerpts are from the Berkeley "Gazette's" report of the address:

"Mr. Hoover's intention, like that of the new American Liberty League, seems to be that business shall be set free from all hindrances to that type of activity which brought us to our present pass. That which has changed our American life from the state of primitive individualism to the situation which made the N.R.A. necessary is not a series of governmental encroachments but just the unrestrained development of industry.

"The disappearance of the frontier, the natural development of competitive small business into powerful big business, the necessary defense against this by the regimenting of labor into unions, the control of periodicals, press and radio by advertisers—all these normal outcomes of uncontrolled business activity have long since removed the original type of American liberty.

"Such restraints as the government now puts on profit-hunting, inadequate though many think they are, are at least an attempt to provide real liberties for the mass of the people. If industry is subjected to unwelcome control, that is by way of somewhat lifting its yoke from our shoulders. That liberty which consists of positive opportunity for all to reach the good life is impossible in a complicated society without serious interference with the right of the strong to take advantage of the majority.

"It is natural that Mr. Hoover, who himself rose from modest beginnings to affluence, should think his case is typical of American opportunities, and should be alarmed about increase of government power; but on the contrary we are informed that even at the peak of prosperity an actual majority of our population were living on entirely inadequate incomes. It is idle to warn of governmental tyranny when our opportunities, our utterance, our very sources of information have come under a tyranny of economic power from which the government, all too inadequately, is trying to free us."

### EDUCATION FOR WORKERS

An extensive and many-branched program of educational work is being planned by Pressmakers' Union, Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, for the coming fall and winter. This union, a powerful organization of 30,000 members, set up a special educational department towards the end of last year, which immediately embarked on many forms of activity calculated to strengthen the union consciousness and labor consciousness of the dressmakers.



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## Tables Turned on Corporation Which Favored Company Union

The National Labor Relations Board has followed up its decision in the Houde Engineering Corporation case with the application of the majority rule principle in the case of the Guide Lamp Corporation of Anderson, Ind.

The board ruled that the Guide Lamp Corporation must recognize the Metal Polishers' International Union, Local No. 52, as the exclusive bargaining agency of the employees in certain departments of the company.

The union won an election conducted in those departments by 329 votes to 286 for the Guide Employees' Association. In its opinion the board emphasized a letter written by the company to the union last October. In this letter the company asserted that the Employees' Association represented a majority of its employees. The letter declared:

"If we begin the practice of negotiation with each group which presents itself, we will not be complying with the provisions of the N.R.A., and a great deal of confusion would result. If there is any complaint or grievance which you wish to present we shall be glad to consider it, but any negotiation or collective bargaining must be with the committee representing the great majority of our employees."

In its opinion, the board holds that "the company's insistence upon bargaining with the minority Employees' Association seems to the board essentially a reluctance to bargain collectively at all."

## Final Registration for Coming Election Closes Next Thursday

"Reward your friends, and defeat your enemies"—and the last chance for members of organized labor to put into effective practice that slogan of the American Federation of Labor will be lost for the coming November election if they are not registered next Thursday, September 27.

Those who are not already on the rolls or who have moved since their last registration must qualify by registering before the close of the office of Registrar Collins on that date. Registration must be done at the city hall, as there will be no outside branches established. Tomorrow (Saturday) the office will be open until 5 o'clock, and beginning next Monday it will be open from 8:30 a. m. until 9 p. m.

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## San Francisco Awaits A. F. of L. Convention

Members of organized labor in particular, and the citizens in general, await with keen anticipation the opening of the sessions of the annual convention of the great American Federation of Labor in this city on Monday, October 1.

The general committee in charge of arrangements and the various sub-committees report their plans well in hand for carrying out the program of entertainment, given in last week's issue of the Labor Clarion. Only the necessary approval of the Federation's officers, as to time allowance and other details, yet remains to be secured. Other matters having for their aim the comfort and care of the delegates and visitors, as well as the business sessions of the convention, have been equally cared for.

### Headquarters Open Next Week

Secretary Frank Morrison, for more than a quarter of a century incumbent of the office, is expected to arrive early in the coming week and will open official headquarters in the Whitcomb Hotel. Morrison is a member of the Typographical Union, and one of the most widely acquainted men in the labor movement, as well as in governmental circles in Washington, where the Federation headquarters are located.

Shortly following the opening of the local headquarters all of the official family of the Federation will begin to arrive, as well as the heads of the various national and international unions.

Prior to the formal opening of the Federation convention, on October 1, will be the meetings of the departmental councils of the parent body, which include the Metal Trades, the Building Trades and the Union Label Trades departments. These meetings will convene during the coming week and will be held simultaneously in the specially arranged quarters in the Whitcomb Hotel.

### Convention Sessions in Auditorium

The regular sessions of the Federation proper will begin on Monday, October 1, and will be presided over by President William Green, who is a member of the Miners' Union, and succeeded the late Samuel Gompers as chief executive of the Federation. These meetings will be held in the Civic Auditorium. The body usually meets morning and afternoon, and continues for two weeks. The sessions are open to the public at all times.



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## Relief Measures for State of California

The special session of the California legislature adjourned early last Saturday morning. Measures approved included the following:

Sending to referendum vote the issuance of \$24,000,000 in bonds for unemployment relief.

A bill providing for a moratorium on mortgage foreclosures until February 1, 1935.

An act extending until April 1, 1935, the right of property owners to take advantage of the opportunity of beginning to pay overdue taxes over a 10-year period.

A law to permit refinancing of special assessment districts by permitting them to go through bankruptcy.

A resolution urging Congress to enact national old age insurance legislation.

Authorizing a study by a committee of unemployment insurance so that action may be had at the session beginning January, 1935.

A resolution appointing an Assembly committee to investigate administration of horse racing in the state.

A law permitting the national government to buy California redwood lands for park purposes, two bills validating irrigation district bonds and a law declaring a moratorium on the forfeiture of state school lands.

Two resolutions, one providing for an investigation of the oil industry and the other seeking to pave the way for division of the state into two governmental units were tabled.

Advocates in the Assembly of a measure which would authorize condemnation and purchase by the state of idle farms and factories for the unemployed were defeated by a vote of 56 to 10.

### ORGANIZATION DRIVE IN SAN MATEO

Organized labor in San Mateo County is in the midst of a membership drive, and preparations are being made for a vigorous campaign. It is the intention to place the claims and advantages of union labor before every eligible person in that thriving district, and those prominent in forwarding the movement have some ambitious plans that it is hoped will very rapidly develop. The best wishes of their fellow unionists in other sections will be extended. R. McAllister is the chairman of the Organized Labor Compliance Board in that county and Allen T. Hill is secretary.

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## Catering Unions Threaten Strike, Protesting Further Encroachments

A strike of 70,000 hotel, restaurant and beverage dispensing workers has been threatened by Robert B. Hesketh, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.

"Much as we desire to work in conjunction with our government and the N.R.A.," Hesketh telegraphed Deputy Code Administrator Sol Rosenblatt, "I shall feel justified in calling for a general cessation of work by our 70,000 members if our bad conditions are further encroached upon."

Hesketh protested the placing of hotel restaurants under the hotel code, extension of "off days" to two and a half weekly and an increase of daily working hours from 12 to 14. "We are likewise opposed," he said, "to the substitute measures offered that go now to the industrial and labor and consumers' boards. Our conditions are bad enough now, both as to wages and hours and much unemployment prevails."

At the recent convention of the organization the report of the general secretary showed an increase of more than 30,000 members in the past year and a half and some 225 new charters issued. Hugo Ernst of San Francisco was again chosen a member of the general executive board.

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## EMIL MURI GAINS ANOTHER ONE

After plugging away with determination for some time, the brewery owners of the Yosemite Brewing Company, Fresno, finally yielded to the persuasive tactics of Emil Muri, member of the general executive board, and his trusty assistants, and an agreement was signed. Muri reports also the signing of agreements with the Peerless and Consumers Yeast Company, as well as with Fleischmann's.—"Brewery Worker."

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